

## MICHIGAN'S A.P.A. SENATOR

## JULIUS CESAR BURROWS'S RELATIONS WITH THE ORDER.

**His Election to the Senate Claimed as a Triumph for the A. P. A.—The New Senator Said to Have Been First Initiated Into the Order in a Committee Room in the National Capital, and Afterward in Regular Form Is a Body Organized Lodge in Michigan—The Influence of the Order in the Contest for the Senatorship.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan, who has been a Representative in Congress continuously since 1873, with the exception of one term, was today sworn in as a Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Stockbridge. The election of Mr. Burrows is claimed as a triumph for the A. P. A. organization, the secret political influence which, operating almost wholly within the lines of the Republican party, has already made its influence felt in various portions of the West, and which is now said to be spreading eastward. One of the competing candidates in the heated contest at Lansing, which terminated in Mr. Burrows's unexpected victory, was a Yale graduate, John Patton, Jr., who served as Senator under the Governor's appointment until Burrows was elected. A gentleman who called at the Patton headquarters in Lansing, the State capital, one day during the fight, found several persons present. There was S. S. Olds, who had given out the names of the competing candidates, and several others who came in turn and solemnly greeted the caller, and the last one to come in, with a grand and grand halting sign of a secret society, leg fraternally, thus confirming his own membership in the society. After Mr. Burrows's triumph, a triumph which the secret influences referred to rendered as overwhelming as it was expected, it was cleverly remarked that Candidate Patton had made use of the wrong assortment of grips and grand halting signs, and that the Alpha Phi Alpha seemed to be the Greek letter fraternity on which persons supporting a distinctly collegiate claim to Senatorship should bank in the future.

The American Protective Association, for whose initials the Greek equivalents Alpha Phi Alpha stand, allege that they exerted a notable influence on the outcome of the Senatorial fight in Michigan, attaining success in their efforts, whereas they met with disastrous failure in Montana and other States. In fact, they claim that Michigan, the State in which the society first began to develop strength, is a factor in politics, the most important and decisive victory which the A. P. A. order has ever won in the United States has just been achieved, and that in Mr. Burrows's promotion from the House is seen the first United States Senator elected as a member of the A. P. A. and on the distinctive and peculiar issues advocated by the secret organization.

Mr. Burrows's personal relations with the A. P. A. Society in the past and at the present time have been made a subject of investigation. That these relations go to the extent of open cordial manifestations of sympathy with A. P. A. principles, and an eager willingness to profit by, and even negotiate for, A. P. A. support in politics, seems beyond successful contradiction. Whether, in addition to this, he is in active working affiliation with the order is a subject which there are some few denials and many and emphatic affirmations. Practices of the society itself, which declare that identity of members shall not be revealed, make it difficult to present positive proof of the general statement, so confidently alleged in many quarters, that Mr. Burrows has passed through the A. P. A. initiatory ceremonial and taken upon himself all the obligations which A. P. A. members usually take. A conspicuous officer in the order, however, and one who connection with the political end has become notorious, but whose name, because of the violation of the prohibition referred to, should not be revealed, says that "Brother" Burrows is without question a member of the A. P. A. and in regular standing of a Michigan A. P. A. lodge.

Relative to the new Senator's first association with the order and original assumption of the rights and privileges which membership confers, a somewhat surprising story is narrated. The date of which is fixed in a certain month in the early spring of 1894.

At the time a number of the high officials of the A. P. A., including Charles Beattie, the Grand Secretary, visited Washington to prepare for that onslaught on the appropriations for Indian education of which Congressman W. S. Linton of Saginaw later became the mouthpiece. While they were here the political advantage that might accrue from membership in the body was forcibly presented to Mr. Burrows, and it was suggested that without further delay he could at once be received into the order. Whether consenting reluctantly or with eagerness, for on that point no information is available, the story has it that Mr. Burrows accepted the proposition and adjourned with his prospective brothers to a convenient place in the Capitol building. A committee room was temporarily converted into an A. P. A. lodge room, an A. P. A. altar was set up under the dome of the Capitol, and Mr. Burrows, subscribing to the customary custom, was instructed in the secrets of the order by Secretary Beattie in the presence of a little group of A. P. A. Congressmen and A. P. A. private citizens.

It has been positively proved that other men of conspicuous social and official status have been received into the order in a similarly clandestine fashion. In Mr. Burrows's case the clandestine nature of the proceeding was the cause of a pestil which threatened to dispossess him of the supposed political benefit of affiliation, and later he resolved to go home to Michigan and seek a body of political allies with whom to share his Nothingness. It is possible that Mr. Burrows on his way home changed his mind, but it is certain that he left here from his intention to become an initiate in the A. P. A. and to remain a brother. Since then the Michigan press has found sufficient evidence of his A. P. A. affiliation to bring about the charges that he is in active co-operation with the order.

One of these charges is that he has been a large contributing element in the further growth of the order. It was that after the election in 1892, when it was known that three and perhaps four thousand new members had been admitted to the order, and a great number of other orders of various ranks had been taken, who were identified with the Alpha Phi Alpha. A. P. A. members carefully laid their plans for other and more decisive victories at the opening of their year, 1893. When the new Senate adjourned, the bill to the G. O. P., a regular State and county organization, based on political and professsional independence, was introduced in the Senate by Senator McMillan, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill was then referred to the Finance Committee, and was subsequently called for the impeachment of Judge Hicks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Representative Harrison of Alabama will make the majority report from the House Judiciary Committee on the resolution adopted yesterday, which says that the committee finds nothing in the evidence adduced before it to sustain the charge of corruption of Judge Hicks. The report will not be submitted to the House. Mr. Harrison says, for several days, Mr. Bailey will make a minority report, and then the committee will vote on the bill, instead of certificates, it will, in Secretary Carlisle's opinion, close one of those leaks by which gold is easily secured for purposes of speculation.

**A Report Against the Impeachment of Judge Hicks.**

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**The Provison Postmaster.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The State Department has received a report on the wine crop of France for 1894 from Colonel John M. Wiley at Paris, which shows that the vintage was excellent, though the yield was less than the average, 289,422,000 gallons less than that of 1893, which was exceptionally large. Last year's crop produced 228,000,000 gallons in excess of the average, and the yield of 1893 was 300,000,000 gallons. During 1894 the yield of 1893 was 280,000,000 gallons and the province of Alsace-Lorraine, 200,000 gallons in addition to that of the other provinces. The average value of the entire crop is placed at \$10,000,000, or an average of about 12 cents a gallon.

**\$12,575,000 for Pensions.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Secretary of the Interior has sent a report to the Senate on the pension appropriations for 1895, which quarterly pension bill for \$12,575,000, made by the House, pension allowances, \$1,000,000; New York, \$1,000,000; Philadelphia, \$1,000,000; Boston, \$1,000,000; St. Louis, \$1,000,000; Baltimore, \$1,000,000;

Washington, \$1,000,000; Newark, \$1,000,000;

Chicago, \$1,000,000; San Francisco, \$1,000,000;

St. Paul, \$1,000,000; Salt Lake City, \$1,000,000;

Portland, \$1,000,000; Denver, \$1,000,000;

Oakland, \$1,000,000; Seattle, \$1,000,000;

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